FORTY-FOURTH YEAR.

A MAN OF MISTAKES.

Gen. Boulanger Not Certain He Did Right in Running Away From Paris.

HE IS YET IN BELGIUM

But That Government May Force Him to Fly Farther.

FRANCE DECIDES TO PROSECUTE HIM

He Holds a Conference With His Advisers Who Come on to Brussels From Paris-A Mob Surrounds His Hotel and Signi flex Its Dislike of Him-The General Grants an Interview to the Disputch Correspondent-He Didn't Want to Leave Paris, but His Friends Insisted That He Should-A Neat Midnight Lunch Partaken of by the Conspira tors-They Will Probably be Ordered Out of Brussels Soon.

General Boulanger is to be prosecuted by the French Government on the charge of treason. He is yet in Brussels, but his refuge is becoming insecure. An angry mob continually assails the hotel where he is lodged. The charge which will drive him from such a convenient shelter will probably be that of using the telephones for political purposes. He didn't want to leave Paris, and now thinks he made a mistake by

THY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH.1 BRUSSELS, April 4. - [Copyright.]-General Boulanger looked like a man who had made a mistake to-day. All the spruceness and nattiness of his carriage and attire had disappeared, his face was colorless, and his eyes were encircled by heavy. blue black rings. Forty odd people were waiting to see him when I called at the Hotel Mengelles, and guards were patrolling the streets, dispersing the crowd, Henri Rochetort's tall figure blocked the door for a moment, as he left Boulanger's room and hurried back to the hotel.

The General was pacing the floor impatiently, with his hands clasped tightly behind his back. He wore a short, white fatigue incket and military trousers, and take radical measures of expulsion. After gnawed his mustache as he talked. The a long conference here to-day between table in the middle of the room was littered Boulanger, Rochefort and Count Dillon, a foot deep with telegrams; there were hun-

tantly In Search of Freedom for Awhile.

"I came here," said General Boulanger, beginning to talk with great emphasis, "at once, because in Belgium I can be free, and direct the movements of the National party just as well as in Paris. This would have been an impossibility had I 'remained another day in Paris."

"Do you mind telling THE DISPATCH why you came away so suddenly?"

"I acted under the urgent advice of my supporters-Laguerre, Haquet, Turquet and Laisant. These gentlemen sent me a letter. Here is the original," said the General, snatching a sheet of note paper from the table, "urging me to leave Paris at rested on the frontier, and also that they once, and announcing that they would as- were trying to escape the country, since sume all the responsibility. They feared that my-life would be forfeited in

The Absurdly Unfair Trial Proposed. "This letter, you observe, is dated March 14. I refused to go then. I received a personal note from Laguerre, urging me to leave Paris, and every effort was made to | mysteriously, and the whole party hurried get me to consent to it. As time went on off to the hotel, where General Boulanger this pressure increased. As I watched the met them. There was a series of warm course of events I saw, by the light of inside greetings. The menu of the supper showed information, which continually reached me, that my life was to be forfeited by my political enemies."

"Do you mean that you had authentic intimations to this effect?" "I do," said the General. "At 5 o'clock Monday evening I received positive information that I was to be arrested on Tuesday evening, with all that such an arrest implied. The mad fools of Parliamentarians would have begun by placing me in all listened with most earnest attention to strict confinement while waiting the result. Laguerre, who is only 28 years old, but an This would have prevented my efforts to acknowledged leader among them. His face complete the

Grand Work of National Empreination so I came away. I have but one segret. I did not know that I was being dogged about the streets by a police spy. Had I known it I would have issued my manifesto in Paris. I know my departure has displeased some enthusiasts, but when M. Beaurepaire was selected for Procureur General I had distinct proofs that my fate was sealed. Why should I allow a lot of mad Parliamentarians to remove me from the control of a work that is as dear to me as life itself?"

"What are your plans, General?" "I must wait the turn of events. To-day an effort was begun in Paris to have m tried by the Senate. If the Chamber agrees to it I shall remain here till after the election next October, for I do not recognize the jurisdiction of the Senate. It would be like walking into the lion's jaws. I am speaking on

The Basis of Absolute Facts, for the very men who had been notified that they would have a commission for my arrest on Tuesday came to me on Monday and gave me warning. Prudential reasons advised the House to authorize the prosecuwere forced on me. I have no longer the reserve strength I once had, and a long term of imprisonment was full of menace. This is my retreat now, but it will be the asylum of my prosecutors after the October election. I have been fairly inundated by telegrams from my supporters everywhere in the French provinces, commending my action, and so hearty have been these indorsers that they have taken out the sting of the few hasty revolts in Paris."

HOW THE GENERAL HEARS NEWS.

He Knits His Brows and Leaves the Room When He is Perplexed.

THY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH.] BRUSSELS, April 4 -[Copyright.]-When the news came from Paris that Boulanger's trial had been ordered it reached the Countess Dillon first. She was with the Count, who was receiving a body

of deputies. He had seen more than 100 Chamber deciding, by a vote of 355 to 203, people during the afternoon. Four hun- in favor of prosecut dred telegrams for Boulanger were received during the day, and both men were worn out. The Countess Dillon took the dispatch and ran along the corridor with it to the General's room. She burst in while Boulanger was standing near the window. He knit his brows when he heard the news, and turned abruptly away. After a mo-ment he strode into an adjoining room,

leaving the Countess and the General's pri-

vate secretary alone. Bouchez' presence here is regarded as significant of the existence of a plot for tonorrow, and there is much excitement over it. Rooms for the eight guests from Lon-don have been taken on the floor above Boulanger's. Your correspondent, who is installed on the same floor as the General, ran across two of the most famous Parisian detectives at the door of the General's apartment, while the conference was going

on. He claimed to be the correspondent of the London Times. The students, who issued a proclamation calling for an uprising against the General at 11 o'clock, made such a row outside the hotel that the crowd increased until the police and soldiers patrolled the streets, and continually dispersing small crowds, ened the disorder. Amid all the clamor the men walked in to supper, the doors were closed, and the conference began, with the detectives prying about.

BELGIUM TO FIRE HIM.

Brussels Cannot Harbor the Political Wanderer-Mobs Surround His Hotel and Hiss and Heet at Him-A Neat Supper for the

IBY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH.1 BRUSSELS, April 4 .- [Copyright.] -- General Boulanger's day has been a busy one. He rose at 6 yesterday morning, worked late last night, and rose at 6 again to-day, The beautiful woman who ran away with him brushed against me at the railroad station to-day. She had been to Mons, presumably for Boulanger. In appearance she is distinguished, young, and handsome, with a well-rounded figure, regular fea-

tures, and hazel eyes. The Belgian Government has communicated with the French Government about Boulanger, and it is not unlikely that he will be expelled from the country on a charge of using the Government telephones for political purposes. This, however, will only be taken on the strongest representation from France. In case of trouble here the General will take up his residence in England. To-day the General left cards on the Ministers and on the Mayor of Brussels, but this courtesy has not been reciprocated with anything approaching enthusiasm, though he says he has received unofficial recogni-

Belgium May Act With Violence. It is said here to-night that it is quite likely that the Belgian Government may there were so much cabling to Paris that I wired an assistant there to look up Laguerre. dreds of them, with more arriving con- I have just received a telegram from him cing that he discovered accidentally that Laguerre, Deroutede, Laur and five other leading Boulangists left Paris to-night, and are on their way here to decide on a de-

cisive course of action. Concerning Boulanger's movements, learn also that a midnight supper is being pooked at the Hotel Mengelle for 11 persons 8 of whom are expected to arrive to.night. Count Dillon and Henri Rochefort were at the station when the Paris train came in, at

midnight. A Conference of the Conspirators. Loungers were soon attracted by the presence of the two distinguished men, and the secret leaked out that the Boulangist leaders were to have a conference. It was ramored at one time that they had been arnearly all of them were involved in the trial of the League of Patriots. When they tumbled out of the train, Laisant and Naquet and Millevoye, as well as Laur, Deroulede and Laguerre, were recognized.

The new comers were greeted quietly any that it consisted of pea soup, broiled salmon and Chateaubriand, with salads and clarets and champagne. The waiters were anxious, but the guests were tardy. They talked in

low voices, and Fairly Besieged General Boulanger, who stood among them, his rather small figure erect, his face white with fatigue and sleeplessness. Beside him stood the tall. white-haired and handsome Rochefort. They shone with youthful enthusiasm.

A telegram from Paris to Countess Dillon announced that Boulanger's trial before the Senate had been ordered. It came part of the way by telephone. Its effect on the General was pronounced and dispiriting.

The news of the coming of the conspirators, as they were called, spread through Brussels like wildfire, and a great crowd of anti-Boulangists assembled and made a great

Bouchez, the deposed Procureur General. who had refused the invitation of Boulanger, had been in hiding in Brussels. Just before

midnight he joined the General in the hotel. PROSECUTION DECIDED UPON.

The Chamber of Deputies Takes the Extres Step Demanded. PARIS, April 4.-The Chamber of Depu

ties to-day agreed to the immediate assembling of the bureaus for the purpose of selecting a committee on the prosecution of General Boulanger. A committee was appointed, and subsequently presented its report to the Chamber. The committee

The Chamber voted urgency for the discussion of the accusations against General Boulanger, and the debate proceeded. M. Paul de Cassagnac pronounced the charges against General Boulanger a tissue of absurdity and falsehood. He declared that the real arbiter between Boulanger and the Government was universal suffrage.

Premier Tirard called upon the Chamber to authorize the prosecution of Boulanger.

We desire to prosecute a man who is seeking to everthrow the Republic. It is our duty to defend the institutions of our country against the intrigues of factions, and to take every means to safeguard France from the horrors of civil war. I am convinced that the people will justify the action of the Government.

PARIS PRESS ON THE SITUATION.

The Government Papers Think That Bou langerism is at an End. PARIS, April 4.-The Opportunist and Radical journals declare that Boulangerism ended with the flight of General Boulanger, but that the prosecution of the General

must continue.

The Journal des Debats says: "Since madness and folly, which would have ruined anybody else, made General Boulanger's fortune, it is impossible to predict that his recent weak proceeding will ruin or diminish his pression." diminish his prestige

A BLOODED ROBBERY.

Iwo Well-Known Horsemen Are Arrester for Stealing \$30,000 Worth of Kentucky Trotters-They Wanted to Enter the Stolen Stock in Colorado Races.

PEPECIAL TRLEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.1 DENVER, April 4 .- The Denver Detective was received last night by Chief of Detectives Linton from Superintendent Hubbard, of the Chicago police, asking that two wellknown turfmen, Barney McKinney and Andy Larkins, be arrested. The telegram stated that the men were wanted for stealing a string of six blooded trotting horses rom a Kentucky stock farm, and that the horses had been shipped from Chicago on March 30, and had been billed to Denver, presumably with the intention of entering the entire string in the spring races at Overland Park. An investigation was made and the horses recovered in a prominent stable. Both McKinney and Larkins were

afterward arrested.

The string of horses are valued at over \$30,000, and had been removed from East-ern stables. Barney McKinney is known all over the country as an expert horseman. He makes a business of late years of following the grand circuit and betting on the races. Andy Larkins, who is about 40 years old, was a widely-known and successful jockey in his day. He used to be considered one of the crack riders of the country, and some-times takes a spin at the present day in hurdle races. The men, when arrested, abso-lutely refused to say a word about them-selves. Larkins told Chief of Detectives Linton that the horses were the finest to be found in all Kentucky.

WHITE CAPS POISON WELLS

And Dogs, and Scatter Strychnine Aroun in a Profuse and Careless Manner. ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.1

· CHATTANOOGA, April 4.—The excitement caused a few days ago by the distribution of White Cap warnings in Ridgedale, a suburb of this city, was greatly increased last night when some scoundrels, supposed to be White Caps, poisoned three fine dogs belonging to A. R. Caps, a prominent citi-

Strychnine was found profusely sprinkled in the feed troughs where his horses and cattle were fed. A considerable amount of the poison was also found on the curbing of Mr. Cap's well, and it was discovered that the water had been poisoned.

The county authorities are now actively at work to find out who the villainous per-

GARRETT GETS HOME.

He Says He Had a Pleasant Time, B Does Not Mention Brigands. PEPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. BALTIMORE, April 4 .- Mr. Garrett and

party arrived here this evening from Richmond, and was driven at once to his home in Uplands. He looks bright and his skin is clear, but he still is troubled with nervousness. He declined to talk about business matters, but did not hesitate to speak of his trip. He said he had a very pleasant trip. For the time being he proposes to re-main at his country seat and next fall he may take a trip to Europe.

This afternoon, in company with his wife, he made a tour of the grounds and responded pleasantly to the greetings of his employes. Dr. Jacobs is with him.

ONE WAY TO EVADE TAX.

Electric Light Companies Ciniming They Are Manufacturing Concerns. PRECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. HARRISBURG, April 4 .- Arguments were held in the Dauphin County Court to-day

in the Commonwealth case against the United States Electric Lighting Company, the Northern Electric Light and Power Company, the Scranton Illuminating, Heat and Power Company and the Excelsion Electric Company, of Harrisburg.

Payment of tax on capital stock is resisted on the ground that these are manufacturing corporations, and consequently exempt from taxation.

A RICH PIND OF SILVER.

Lucky Find of an Iown Well Digger at Depth of 110 Feet. PEPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCE.

FT. DODGE, IA., April 4.-There is considerable excitement here over the reported discovery of silver on the farm of Peter Keason, six miles north of this city. The find was made by a well digger, at a depth The vein is 54 inches thick, and jewelers pronounce the quartz richer than any ever examined by them. Several pieces have been sent to a Chicago assayer for examina-

MORE NEWS FROM STANLEY.

He and Emin Pasha Marching to Zanziba With a Large Force. BRUSSELS, April 4.-Advices received here from Stanley Falls state that Arabs who have arrived there report that Henry M. Stanley and Emin Pasha were heard from in February. They were then marching toward Zanzibar with several thousand men, women and children. They also had 6,000 tusks of ivory. The Arabs who brought news of Stanley

and Emin arrived at Stanley Falls in February. They claim to have seen Stanley several months before that time.

SHE GRIEVED FOR HER BROTHER. Sister of the Late Congressman Ma Attempts to Kill Herself.

NEW YORK, April 4 .- Mrs. Lucy Cahill, a sister of the late Congressman, Peter Paul Mahoney, attempted to commit suicide today by throwing herself from the second story of her residence in Brooklyn. A nurse in attendance prevented her from accomplishing her purpose.

Uncontrollable grief at the death of her brother, to whom she was strongly attached, is said to have unsettled her mind.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., April 4.-The Cleveland party arrived at Jacksonville this morning by the Plant steamer from PITTSBURG, FRIDAY, APRIL 5.

CHILDREN \$20 APIECE Premiums Paid for Pupils at Some

Soldiers Orphans' Schools. NOW ALL OF THEM MUST SUFFER.

Magee Gracefully Gives Up the Fight for His Street Railway Bill.

HE WOULDN'T SEE IT KNOCKED OUT

Adjournment of the Legislature Finally Fixed Thursday, May 9,

FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT. 1 HARRISBURG, April 4.-The syndicate soldiers orphans' schools were given a black eye this afternoon, but all the other soldiers orphans' schools were staggered by the same blow. Hon. C. C. Kauffman, of Laucaster, is the gentleman who did the business, and he admits he did it at the suggestion of General Louis Wagner, formerly Inspector of Soldiers Orphans' Schools, who is well remembered in connection with his last report, which he has always claimed was sup-

Mr. Kauffman had the appropriation for soldiers orphans' schools brought up on second reading, and then offered an amendment to the effect that the schools at McAllisterville, Mt. Joy, Mercer and Chester Springs, known as syndicate schools, should be closed in 60 days, and that no further contracts should be entered into with them. Captain Billingsley, Colonel Bean and Captain Skinner opposed this as a reflection on the integrity of the commission to be appointed, as well as on the integrity of the Speaker of the House, the President of the Senate, and the Department Commander of the G. A. R., who will make the appointments.

MERELY AS A RECORD. Mr. Kauffman denied that he had any such intention, and said he merely desired that the House should put itself on record on this important subject. A vive voce vote showing that a call of the roll would carry the amendment, Captain Skinner suggested that the time, be made four months nstead of 60 days, so as not to embarras the commission. Mr. Kauffman accepted this, and the amendment was carried by a

vote of 147 to 42. Captain Skinner, during the debate, told the House something concerning the plans of the joint Committee on Soldiers' Orphans. These are to send as many of the children as possible to their homes, and to place the remainder in church homes instead of in the present schools. They had offers of accommodations now for from 700 to 800 children in church institutions, and intended to move them as rapidly as possible. All the children will, he said, be out of the present schools within a year. These schools, he declared, are all in one ring, and the so-called syndicate schools are not the worst of

CHILDREN AT \$20 APIECE Mr. Farrel, of Clearfield, said he had heard that a McAllisterville official had offered a member of the joint committee a bonus of \$20 for each child sent to it. Captain Skinner gave indirect confirmation of this, and stated he believed premiums had been regularly paid for children by managers of schools. As for the McAllisterville school it is to be the first one closed and school, it is to be the first one closed, and Captain Skinner said it would be closed within the next two or three weeks. Representative Kauffman met ex-Senator Wright, the head of the syndicate, by ap-pointment to-day, but an hour and a half's conversation with him had no effect whatever on the views or course of the young member from Lancaster, except to confirm

him in them. SIMPSON. ADJOURNMENT DECIDED UPON.

The Legislature to Remain in Session Until the 9th of May.

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.] HARRISBURG, April 4.- The Legislatur will adjourn on Thursday, May 9. The Appropriation Committee of the Senate held a neeting this afternoon and so decided. The resolution will be reported to the Senate on Tuesday, and Senator Delamater will move its adoption. It will then go to the House, which will agree quite readily to the date. which is the earliest now thought possible. Hope of an earlier is eatirely abandoned. The House Appropriation Committee is struggling manfully with the measures before it. It met last night, immediately after the adjournment of the House, and was in session until almost 3 o'clock this morning. The principal matter before it was th appropriation for the Ashland Miners' ospital. The committee is investigating grave charges against the management, and will not pass on the measure until the matter is cleared up, and whatever is wrong, made right. This careful and conscientious work does not hurry adjournment, but it

produces good results.

The Senate Committee also intends to exercise great care, and will visit the State institutions before recommending their ap-propriations. The Western Penitentiary is among the institutions that will be visited The Senate Committee has Senator Robbins resolution to investigate the institution in make a more careful investigation there than elsewhere. The House Committee has not yet acted on Captain Skinner's resolu tion to investigate the institution, and will lo nothing with it until the Senate Com mittee has made its report.

PRETTY NEARLY PERSONAL.

Rather Lively Scene in the House Spelle by the Speaker.

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.] HARRISBURG, April 4 .- Representative Cochrane's compulsory education bill was taken up in the House this afternoon, and indefinitely postponed by a vote of 87 to 71. There was much excitement during the debate. Mr. Lytle, of Huntingdon, said he did not attribute the authorship of the bill to Representative Cochrane, but to some crank. Mr. Cochrane then proceeded to dis-cuss the gentleman from Huntingdon, but was called to order by the Speaker, who said the ninth section of the bill was the subject

before the House.

Captain Billingsley took the floor and insisted that the Speaker gave privileges to the gentleman from Huntingdon he did not give the gentleman from Armstrong. The Speaker explained the parliamentary difference in the language of the two gentlemen ence in the language of the wo gentlemen, but Captain Billingsley persisted in criticising the Chair. The Speaker declared him out of order, but the Captain insisted on holding the floor, and declared he was in order and intended to stand on that platform. Mr. Cochrane declared he would appeal from the decision of the Chair. The Speaker said his only object was to prevent personality in debate.

Mr. Cochrane did not insist on his speak

Mr. Cochrane did not insist on his appea Mr. Cochrane did not insist on his appeal to the House, and just as the Speaker was about to call the Sergeant-at-Arms to suppress Captain Billingsley, who still continued to dispute with the Chair, that gentleman subsided. Mr. Lytle said he had no objection to being criticised by the gentleman from Armstrong. "The Chair," said Speaker Boyer, "has great objection to it."

A BREWERS INNING

Finding He Couldn't Wie, He Resolves He FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.

HARRISBURG, April 4.-Mr. McManes went back to Philadelphia last night. Mr. Leeds returned this afternoon. David H. Line arrived this morning, and said he came to help along the Judges' salary bill. He would say nothing about Senate bill 70, for fear he might thereby, injure the other measure. Mr. Quay passed through here this afternoon, for Beaver, Pa., or at least so it was given out. He rode from Philadelphia. With a Banquet.

Philadelphia.

Mr. Magee arrived this afternoon from Washington, and is full of fight. The Democrats, on whom he has been depending to support him almost solidly, have gone to pieces. Many of them have bills Democrats, on whom he has been depending to support him almost solidly, have gone to pieces. Many of them have bills they don't care to jeopardize by opposing themselves to Chairman Andrews. Those who think it would be good polisics to join forces with the weaker side in the fight, have sent urgent telegrams to Chairman Kisner and ex-Lieutent Governor Black, asking them to endeavor to force the party late line for Marge.

MAGEE GIVES UP THE FIGHT.

Will Not Lose, 1

into line for Magec.

Mr. Magee went up to the Capitol at a little before 9 o'clock this evening. He went to the Senate Chamber, and there received many members of the House. He admits that he will not have votes enough to-morrow to put his bill on the calendar. He also save no effect railway heriplation. to-morrow to put his bill on the calendar. He also says no street railway legislation will be passed at this seasion. The Hines Incorporation bill will be reported from committee, but, he declares, the orders are out that no such legislation shall pass.

Mr. Andrews says the Hines bill will go through all right. Mr. Capp, who made the fight for this bill, says it will go through, and that he can muster enough votes to put it through, no matter who opposes. A friend of Mr. Magee says he could have commanded 117 votes last Friday, if his bill could have come up under the rules. could have come up under the rules.

As the Democrats have been weaned away

by promises, and as enough votes cannot be mustered to put the resolution through, it has been resolved to-night to withdraw it in Mr. Magee stated at midnight that the fight was off so far as he is concerned. He smiled as he said it and seemed happy as a

FUNDS FOR PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS. of the Appropriations for Sch Hospitals and the Pentientiary.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. HARRISBURG, April 4 .- Among the bills eported from committee in the House today were the following:

The Shiras act, repealing the penalty clause of the act relating to Sunday selling (negative recommendation); fixing the salaries of Judges this State; allowing those from Philadel and Allegheny \$9,000 annually instead of \$7,000. The following appropriation bills passed

Insily:

Ten thousand deliars to the Meadville City Hospital; \$10,000 to the Spencer Hospital at Meadville; \$70,000 to the Western Penitentiary, to continue the crection of the south wing; \$70,000 for annex to the Danville Lunatic Hospital; \$6,000 to the Pittsburg and Allegheny Home for the Priendiess, in Allegheny; \$75,500 to the Harrisburg State Lunatic Hospital for repairs, the erection of new buildings, etc.; \$85,000 to rebuild the Normal School at Lock Haven and \$145,000 for various institutions in Philadelphia.

ONLY AN OPINION,

The Veteraus' Employment Bill Was Unconstitutional and Had to Suffer

(FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.) HARRISBURG, April 4.-The veterans employment bill, for which so hard a fight was made in the House, has been shorn of its strength. The Governor decided that the penalty clauses were unconstitutional, and communicated his opinion to the gentle-man who fathered the bill in the House. It was therefore withdrawn from the Governor by a concurrent resolution, was sent to the Committee and therefrom to-day by Representative Lemon, with the penalty clause stricken out. In this shape it amounts to no more than a mere expression of opinion.

MONEY FOR THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The Senate Committee Recommends \$2 .-000,000 as the Proper Figure. FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

HARRISBURG, April 4 .- The Senate Finance Committee did not meet to-day, and will continue its consideration of the general revenue bill next week. The Senate Appropriations Committee recommends \$2,-000,000 for the public schools, and \$50,000 for a war library building at Philadelphia, under the control of the Loyal Legion. Also vise ways to prevent waste of coal in the mining regions.

THE LEGAL WEIGHT OF COAL,

Ton of Anthracite to Weigh 2,240 Pounds -Other Bills Passed. PEPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. HARRISBURG, April 4 .- In the Senate, o-day, the House bill prohibiting grade crossings in cities of the first and secondcloss was favorably reported, and the follow-

ing bills were passed finally:

Fixing the weight of anthracite coal at 2,240 pounds and imposing penalties forbidding the traffic in registered bottles by persons other than the owners. Punishing persons injuring or defacing monuments. Authorizing the erection of wharves and the collection of wharfage in boroughs.

NOT ENOUGH IN THE CHARGES.

The Western Penitentiary Managemen

Will Not be Investigated. IPROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.1 HARRISBURG, April 4 .- At midnight the House Appropriations Committee adjourned. Captain Skinner's resolution to investigate the Western Penitentiary was considered, and the committee decided that it had been conclusively shown there was not sufficient in the charges to bother with the matter.

PRAISE FROM SIR HUBERT.

Judge Gresham Indorses Judge Brown the Supreme Court Bench. ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. WASHINGTON, April 4 .- Judge Gresham has recommended the appointment of Judge Brown, of Michigan, as the successor of Stanley Matthews upon the Supreme Bench, and Judge Brown also has the indorsement of mest of the leading lawyers of the northern portion of the circuit. Michigan has never had a man on the Supreme Bench, while Ohio has had seven, and it is be-lieved that the coming appointment will go General Harrison has intimated that he

MAY BE COURT MARTIALED.

had a man in his mind for the place, but he has not yet indicated who he is.

Captain Armos May Yet Regret Attempti to Pull Beaver's Nose. ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.1

WASHINGTON, April 4 .- Inspector General Breckenridge to-day handed to the Adjutant General of the army his report containing the charges against Captain Armes for conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman, in thrusting himself into the intleman. In thrusting himself into the inaugural parade, and in assaulting Governor
Beaver and attempting to pull his nose.
The charges thus formulated have been
passed over to General Schofield, who will
within a lew days decide whether Armes'
conduct demands a trial by court martial.

It is a prevailing impression in military Beaver and attempting to pull his nose.

The charges thus formulated have been passed over to General Schofield, who will within a lew days decide whether Armes' conduct demands a trial by court martial.

It is a prevailing impression in military circles that a court martial will be ordered.

Latent Campaign Material Goes Off With a Boom That Presages

TROUBLE TO PROBIBITIONISTS Secret Session of the Master Brewers Ends

THE FOREIGN BREWERS SYMPATHIZE.

Speaker Says They Can Buy the Opposition, But Isn't Necessary.

The first roar of the brewers' guns was heard last night when the Brew-Masters' Union opened up with some red hot peeches. Their banquet was interrupted by applause impossible to quell. They say they would buy the Prohibitionists, but it

Yesterday was a red letter day for the rewers of Pittsburg and Allegheny, and if rehibition should prevail on June 18, they will never forget the 4th of April, 1889, as ong as they live.

The business which called them together was the annual convention of the Brew-Masters' Union of the United States. There were about 40 gentlemen present from all over the country. At 10 o'clock yesterday morning they assembled in the private par-lor of the Seventh Avenue Hotel, and Mr. Louis Frisch, of Chicago, the President of the National Union, called the meeting at once to order.

The business transacted, as it referred the laws and constitution of the organization, was entirely private, and none of the members could be induced to talk upon the matter. It leaked out, nevertheless, that an insurance clause had been added to the bylaws, which gives every sick member of the organization a certain amount per week during his inability to work, and it gives the widow of the member in case of death \$2,000. Prohibition, of course, was also

discussed. The meeting adjourned in the afternoon and the guests were conducted around the city in carriages to show them the great industries and wonderful progress of Pitts-

ourg. In the evening, however, the convention was brought to a fitting close by a grand banquet. PLENTY OF GOOD CHEER

The tables in the private dining room the hotel were groaning under a weight of the daintiest of delicacies and brands of wine which made all the guests smile at the idea that this State could be threatened with anything as 'serious as prohibition. Anykow, for a moment they seemed to for get it, and while they enjoyed themselves to their heart's content and reveled in the epicurean feast spread out before them, they did not look as if they cared for all the

did not look as if they cared for all the temperance apostles in creation.

After the eating and drinking was well under way, Mr. Louis Frisch, of Chicago, made a few introductory remarks; then Mr. Charles Anton, of Pittsburg, made a short opening speech, whereapon Mr. J. Birchdorfer, of Minneapolis, made the speech of the evening, as follows:

the evening, as follows:

GENTLEMEN—I believe I am echoing the sentiments of the guests present when I say that I have to express my utmost gratification and pleasure at the manner in which our Pittsburg brethren are entertaining us, and inasmuch as the brewers of this city and the State of Pennsylvania are at the present time in a very precarious position I think the least we can do is to express our sympathies for them.

Gentlemen of Pittsburg and Pennsylvania, the 18th of June is blandly staring you in the face, and the question whether you will still be allowed to follow your business as honest men and loyal citizens of the United States will come before you stronger than ever. Now who are your enamies, who are the people that endeavor to take your honest bread and butter from your mouths? Who are they? The hypocrites, the temperance apostles, the old maids and the weak-minded men who are cringing and crawling in the dust at the feet of

cringing and crawling in the dust at the feet an unmanly rabble. BOUGH ON PROHIBITION. If you were antagonized by the honest, hardworking man, the citizen who loves this glorious republic above anything on the face of the earth, I would say, gentlemen, let us lay down our weapons for the sterling element of this world's inhabitants are against you and you are wrong; but no! the honest man, the man who loves liberty, the man who has individual courage and the man who has the manliness to

stand up for his own honest conviction, the man who despises an element that seeks to un-dermine an honest business, that man, I say, is dermine an honest business, that man, I say, is with you.

Do you think I am talking to you in such a manner because I am a brewer and talking for my own interests? No! brethren, I am talking as a man, as a criizen of the United States who is imbued with the sentiment that when George Washington and his advisors wrote the Constitution of the American Republic he never meant to have it govern a hypocritical, falsifying rabble like the Prohibitionists of to-day. A mob unable to command the passions of their own weak-minded spirits, refuse to allow the rest of the world to indulge in a glass of harmless beer when they feel like it. But believe me, gentiemen, the 18th of June will show that Pennsylvania is still full of people who are against a law that tells then what to drink, and every liberty-loving, honest and brave Ameri-

every liberty-loving, honest and brave Ameri-can will rejoice with you in the defeat of the Prohibition amendment A GREAT UPROAR. This speech was applauded in the mos vociferous manner. Glasses of sparkling Rhine wine and champagne were raised

and a threefold Pereat! was called down and a threefold Pereat! was called down upon Prohibition.

Mr. Frisch then attempted to call the meeting to order, but he hammered with his fists on the table until they were sore, before he succeeded. When silence was partially restored, he made a few remarks, in which he indorsed the Minneapolis man's address. He concluded by saying: This is not like a fight between two hones This is not like a fight between two honest men. No! And we have to resort to other means to gain our victory. One of the chief weapons in this war will be money. If it were necessary we would buy these people, but I don't think it is, because the honest man, who can't be bought, is with us anyhow, and I am pleased to say that honest men are still in the majority in Pennsylvania.

Mr. J. M. Hammel, of the Keyston Brewery, in his address, gave a history of hops and malt. He showed how beneficia it was to people if drank in moderation. To prove his argument he called the attention of his audience to the fact that most brewer were all strong and healthy men.

"Gambrinus is still the greatest King on earth, and no phantom witch of prohibition can down His Majesty yet," he concluded, and again the walls of the hall resounded with hurrahs, which lasted to almost five minutes. Then Mr. O'Reilly, of the Frauenheim's Brewery, made the only English speech o the evening. He went over the

State, showing where Prohibition would win and where it would lose. His opinion was that the State will be carried by the Anti-Prohibitionists by a majority of A Buckeye Gas Well is Ablaze. PEPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH) EAST PALESTINE, April 4.-While Mr. Lonn Taylor was watching the drilling of a gas well near New Waterford, quantities

ANARCHY'S TORCH.

Bold Band of Incendiaries Unearthed Brooklyn - How Benzine - Filled Bladders Were Manipulated-A Remarkable Conspir-

ncy Discovered. NEW YORK, April 4.-A band of Anarchists organized for the purpose of arson and collecting insurance money in Brooklyr has been run down. How many buildings they have set on fire is not definitely known as yet. The police know they have been working since September last, however. There are two clear cases against them

On the 20th of February last they fired a store on Bristol street. They had opened it a few weeks before and seemed to be doing a good business. It was the ground floor of a tenement house. By a miracle only was loss of life prevented. After this mysterious fires broke out in every part of the city. Trained detectives were employed, but for

Trained detectives were employed, but for months they could get no clew.

At last the fire marshal learned that a celebrated Anarchist named Bernard Nauman had left Chicago. He was noted there for his readiness to apply the torch to anything inflammable. Marshal Lewis learned that he had been seen in Brooklyn. For days and weeks detectives secured the city for him. At last they learned that he lived in Jersey City, but had four warm friends in Brooklyn. He was the chief of the firebugs. Chief Murphy, of Jersey City. secretly arrested him at 21 Porter street in that city Monday night. He is 25 years old, and married. He was taken to Brooklyn and shown evidence said to connect him with married. He was taken to Brooklyn and shown evidence said to connect him with the fires, and offered immunity to a certain degree if he would betray his allies. He refused, but the officials finally secured evidence that led to the arrest of four of his associates. Twenty-eight bladders containing benzine and other inflammable fluids were found under Nauman's bed in Jersey City where he is known as Bluem.

City, where he is known as Bluem.

The method of the gang was to rent stores, put in a small stock, and obtain a heavy insurance. When preparations were made for the incendiary blaze a lamp would be broken. Near it would be placed bladders filled with benzine, and around a bladder a circle of gunpowder. A slow fuse was used to ignite the powder, which exploded the bladder, and like a flash the place would be in a blaze, leaving no trace of the incendiary work, except the broken lamp to deceive the insurance people. The occupants of the store would of course be absent the night of the fire attending a social gathering at the home of the other con-spirators to prove an alibi.

HARRISON DROPS A HINT.

He Intimates That Mr. Pield Will Postmuster at Philadelphia. (SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.)

WASHINGTON, April 4 .- Late this after oon Postmaster General Wanamaker and Assistant Postmaster General Clarkson had a long conference with the President in regard to the Philadelphia and New York postoffices. Mr. Wanamaker argued (as he had previously) in favor of filling these two great postoffices with business men not active in politics. Mr. Harrison agreed with him that this would be a good policy up to a certain point, but that it was necessary, in the imperfect condition of administrative government, to mingle a little practical poli-tics with reform. He had decided to let the Postmaster General have his way in regard to the postoffice of his own city—against the wishes of Congressmen and politicians—but for the New York office he would accept the verdict of leading Republican members of

Congress.

This is looked upon as making it certain that Mr. Van Cott will get the New York plum and Field that of Philadelphia. It is surmised that the President is smart enough politician to know that it is vastly more important to keep the New York machine smooth in running order than it is the

HE FLED IN A TRANCE. Recreant Bridegroom's Queer Explana-

tion of His Strange Descrtion. ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. MINNEAPOLIS, April 4 .- James W. Vic cars, the young man who disappeared from Minneapolis on the day set for his marriage to a young lady by the name of Ray, has been heard from, Mr. Smith, his former employer, has received a letter from the young man, who is with his parents at Green Lake, Mich. In it Viccars says he does not know how he came to leave Minneapolis. All he knows is that after a period of wandering which seems to him like a nightmare, he reached home, exhausted in body and mind. He expresses remorse for his conduct, and says he could not come back to Minneapolis and face his

In his letter to Mr. Smith Vicears does not mention Miss Ray but has written another letter to her, explaining his disap pearance. Mr. Smith has written to Vic cars asking for a detailed account of all he can remember after leaving the store on the morning of what was to have been his

BABY M'KEE'S MA IN THE SOUTH she is Astonished With a View of th Famous Magnella Gardens.

PRPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATOR. CHARLESTON, S. C., April 4.-Charleston s full of distinguished visitors, to-day. The mother of baby McKee, in company with Senator Davis and the other members of the party, arrived here early this morning. The forenoon was spent in driving around the city. At noon a number of ladies and gentlemen called upon them, and this afternoon a special excursion party made up for a visit to Magnolia Gardens, on the Ashley. The visitors were provided with a special train, and were chaperoned by Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Weber, Mrs. J. C. Hemphill and other distinguished Charleste. hill, and other distinguished Charles

The visit to the Magnolia Gardens, Mrs. McKee, was a revelation. She had never seen such a profusion of azalias and japonicas in her life. Her only regret was that her mother and baby McKee were not with her to enjoy the trip. The party left here for Savannah to-night.

GREEK MRETS GREEK. But the Proverbial Tug of War Fails t Show Up This Time. ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, April 4 .- Previous to his departure for home this morning, Mr. C. L. Magee called upon Senator Cameron. As he was about to leave Senator Quay was ushered into the room. There was a mo-ment of just the least bit of embarrassed hesitation, and then the two statesments smiled a pleasant little smile in each other face, shook hands cordially, and murmured an endearing word or two about the weather, while the senior Senator looked on with a benignant countenance, and perhaps a gleam of merriment in his eyes Of course the encounter was not designed, but the friends of both parties express a hope that the friendly, though momentary, contact may result in new thoughts of peace and good will toward all the people of

A Defeat for Premier Salisbury LONDON, April 4.-The House of Lords by a vote of 95 to 77, to-day elected the Earl of Morley, a Liberal, Chairman of Committees, rejecting the Marquis of Salis-bury's candidate, Lord Balfour, of Bur-leigh.

TE, ROBERTS. Andrew Car & Tot Only Reiterates

CENTS

HREE

Charges Ag. e P. R. R., but DELIVERS ANOT STEAVY BLOW.

Interesting and Rich etails of Their Immense Business.

THOSE CHARGES OF DISCRIMINATION, An Official Talks Back and Says He Knows a Thing or

Two of Carnegie. Andrew Carnegie evidently will not accept silence as an answer to his charges against the P. R. R. He forcibly repeats the item of discrimination against Pittsburg and formulates other charges that may not fall flat. An official pointedly replies to Mr. Carnegie's stinging comments,

Another letter is given below, written by Andrew Carnegie, and it is far more stinging, far more specific, than the first. It is directed straight at the Pennsylvania railroad, and if the gentleman has missed his

mark, it is a thing unusual to him. There is no quibbling, no evasion. He hits straight from the shoulder, in the vigorous English of which he is master. It is evident that he declines to accept silence as an answer to his charges. Mr. Carnegie insists upon an answer, if there be one, as is seen in his letter, as follows:

It is two days since I gave you the figures proving that every ton of pig iron made in the city of Pittsburg was subjected to an over-charge of \$1 by the rallway monopoly, and we have no contradiction. We have not even a suggestion of error from any quarter. The President of the company, who is re-sponsible for this outrage, declines to be interviewed upon the subject. Naturally; for when the truth is stated, he is a bold man indeed who ventures to enter the lists against it. Silence

THE GIST OF IT ALL. We charge Mr. Roberts with carrying coke to Pittsburg, when destined to Chicago furnaces, for 30 cents per ton, and charging for exactly the same service 70 cents per ton to Pittsburg furnaces; and he tells us that he is going to make some improvements at Walls station.
We charge him with extorting from Pittsburg manufacturers 50 per cent higher rates
than are paid by the furnaces in the Hocking Valley of Ohio, or by the Chicago furnaces from the Lake Superior mines, and he tells us that he is engaged in building a bridge some

omy, but he has just published in Philadel-phia his statement for two months, which shows that the enormous surplus last year has been exceeded so far this year at the rate of \$65,000 per month.

His net earnings for the two months of this year he admits are \$130,000 more than they were for the same two months of last year. His sur-plus, therefore, at the same rate, for the year, after paying dividend, will amount to \$5,000,000. When his employes began to ask when their proportion of the \$4,000,000 of surplus was to be received-for labor is entitled to its share, surely—he informs these people that there will be no reduction of wages. Reduction of wages! That would indeed be

year of surplus, beyond his dividends, on the one hand, and rigid conomy toward his em-ployes on the other. We should have no use for the name of Shylock in the English language, did he try to reduce salaries or wages under these circumstances?

Mr. Roberts has no answer to the accusations I have brought against him. He can only run away. But his appearance in Pittsburg and his exciting this community, remind me of his performance at the recent meeting of railway Presidents at Mr. Morgan's house in New York. There were really important men

there. Men who controlled the railroads for which they spoke. Men who had acquired for HOW WICKED THEY ALL ARE, Mr. Roberts rose and began to preach to those men upon the iniquity of bankers who purchased the bonds of competing railways, and on the sins of those railway magnates who built parallel lines. One of these magnates, turning to his neighbor, said: "Is this man Roberts the man who has just sunk sixteen millions of the good money of the Pennsylva-nia Railroad in paralleling the poor Reading system of the Schuylkill Valley?" The other said, "That is the man." "Isn't it strange,"

said the first speaker, "how little sense of the ridiculous some men have?" The New York people, however, did Mr. Roberts great injustice. Knowing him from early manhood I have always said that he was a modest, well-meaning, worthy man, and totally incapable of the presumption they attrib-uted to him. He simply did not fully under-

stand the situation there any more than be Mr. Robert Pitcairn is naturally very anxious to disclaim all responsibility for the injustice inflicted upon the community in which he was reared, and assures your reporter that he has nothing whatever to do with these wrongs. We know that if Mr. Pitcairn had to perform such services as some other of the officials of the Pennsylvania Railroad here, he would resign rather than discharge them. Nevertheless, al-though Mr. Pitcairn's mantle may cover himself, if pretty well stretched, he has no cloth to spare to throw around others.

Even our kind friend, Mr. William Stewart, General Freight Agent of the Pennsylvania Company, who looked at figures just as I did upon a recent occasion, now says he looks upon them differently. Mr. Stewart's remarkable powers of observation, when anything is to be overed that can injure the com which he resides, are well known, but even his most intimate friends have not given him credit for finding two ways of dealing with the multiplication table. My statement was one of figures only. Mr. Stewart should take a lesson from his chief, Mr. McCullough. He knows that when Pittsburg is to be robbed the hunds should be busy, but the mouth closed. Silence, with-Mr. McCullough, is always golden. ANOTHER RICHMOND IN THE FIELD.

Mr. Chipley, the Division Freight Agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, enters the arena this morning. Even though he finds his-life is too short for the high duties which he finds himself called to perform, he takes time to tell us that if the General Freight Agent at Philadelphia would only permit him, he could add to the figures which I have given. Surely he could. Mr. Chipley is a very able man. None could tongue the story of Pitts-burg's wrongs better than he. But, unfortunately, if Mr. Chipley dared to speak the truth he would lose his salary, I will, however, oblige Mr. Chipley by stating to Pittsburg what he probably had in view. He wished, no doubt, to show Pittsburg the discriminations against it upon finished iron, as I have shown the discrimination upon the crude pig iron. His mouth being sealed let me step into Mr. Chipley's shoes and tell the story: I make this statement: Pittsburg is

distant between Chicago and New York. The fair rate upon our products is, therefore, onehalf of the through rate between the latter points. It should even be less, because the bulk of Pittsburg trade is loaded and unloaded by the shipper, in carloads. There are no terminal expenses here to compare with the expensive terminals at New York.

Instead of being half it is 60 per cent, in either case, to New York or to Chicago, of the ough rate, a clear discrimination against Pittsburg of 20 per cent—exactly \$1 12 per gross ton discrimination upon the existing 25 cents per 100 pounds through rate between New York and Chicago. A State Commission would cer-

Continued on Sixth Page,